

CAPSULE SUMMARY  
Cash Lake Dam  
Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge  
(PG:64-12)

Cash Lake Dam is located just off Laurel-Bowie Road (MD 197) in the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge in Laurel, Prince George's County. Representative of work done by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the dam was constructed in 1937 and 1938 as an essential component to the recreational fishing area established within the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge. The Cash Lake Dam is an example of a massive gravity storage dam, displaying a triangular form with long, sloping sides. This type of embankment dam, usually the cheapest to build, makes up more than eighty percent of all dams constructed. Since its construction under the direction of Leland C. Morley, the Cash Lake Dam has successfully worked to retain water for the wildlife refuge. In recent years, however, flooding has caused severe deterioration to the structure, which is proving to be inadequate.

Located on the northeast bank of Cash Lake, the large earthen embankment dam has a narrow, gravel roadway lying across the top. Like many gravity dams, Cash Lake Dam is nearly triangular in cross section. The flat roadway is laid with loose gravel and measures approximately twelve feet across. The long, sloping sides of the dam extend thirty-seven feet down from the edge of the roadway to the water's edge. The dam itself lies along approximately one-tenth of a mile of the lake's shoreline.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. PG 64-12

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Cash Lake Dam

common/other name \_\_\_\_\_

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number Laurel-Bowie Road (MD 197) not for publication \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Laurel vicinity \_\_\_\_\_ state Maryland code MD

county Prince George's code 033 zip code 20708

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

=====

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

_____	private
_____	public-local
_____	public-State
<u>  X  </u>	public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_____	building(s)
_____	district
_____	site
<u>  X  </u>	structure
_____	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing		Noncontributing	
<u>  0  </u>		<u>  0  </u>	buildings
<u>  0  </u>		<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  0  </u>		<u>  5  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>		<u>  0  </u>	objects
<u>  0  </u>		<u>  5  </u>	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Listing \_\_\_\_\_

No   X

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Cash Lake Dam

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6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/ Sub: waterworks (dam)  
EXTRACTION

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/ Sub: waterworks (dam)  
EXTRACTION

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Earth

roof N/A

walls N/A

other \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

      A     Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

      B     Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

      C     Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

      D     Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

      A     owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

      B     removed from its original location.

      C     a birthplace or a grave.

      D     a cemetery.

      E     a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

      F     a commemorative property.

      G     less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Engineering

Period of Significance 1937-1938

Significant Dates 1937-1938

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Warren H. Hall, Bureau of  
Agricultural Engineering  
Harry E. Hughes, Civilian  
Conservation Corps

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Encarta® 98 Desk Encyclopedia ©. 1996-97 Microsoft Corporation.

Jackson, Donald C. Great American Bridges and Dams. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1988.

McCully, Patrick. Silenced River: The Ecology and Politics of Large Dams. London: Zed Books, 1996.

Morley, Leland C. A Report on the History and Development of the Patuxent Research Refuge. Circa 1948.

Perry, Matthew C. In My Opinion: The Evolution of Patuxent. Circa 1993.

Prince George's County Land Records. Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Robinson & Associates, Inc. Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland: Historic Context and Recommendations, Volume 1. Washington, DC: June 1998.

United States Geological Survey. Quad Map of Laurel, MD, 1965 (revised 1979).

"Who is J.N. "Ding" Darling?" The "Ding" Darling Wildlife Society web page. [http://dingdarlingsociety.org/html/who\\_is\\_ding\\_darling\\_.html](http://dingdarlingsociety.org/html/who_is_ding_darling_.html).

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 422.9 acres in Tract 96A

**Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)**

Located just off Laurel-Bowie Road (MD 197), the Cash Lake Dam is situated in the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge in Laurel, Prince George's County. Gate 8 of the wildlife refuge leads to Cash Lake Dam. The Patuxent Research Refuge is loosely bounded to the north by United States Army Post Fort George G. Meade and to the south by the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.

**Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)**

The dam has controlled the water flow at Cash Lake since its construction in 1937.

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Robin J. Weidlich  
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date January 4, 1999  
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283  
city or town Chevy Chase state Maryland zip code 20815

=====

12. Property Owner

=====

name US Fish & Wildlife Service  
street & number 300 Westgate Center Drive telephone (413)253-8236  
city or town Hadley state Massachusetts zip code 01035

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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Section 7 Page 1

Cash Lake Dam  
name of property  
Prince George's County, MD  
county and state

=====

Cash Lake Dam is a gravity storage dam located on the northeast bank of Cash Lake in the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the dam in 1937 and 1938. The earthen embankment dam was built to impound water in Cash Lake and to create a recreational area for fishing. The dam is a large earthen embankment with a narrow, gravel roadway lying across the top. Like many gravity dams, Cash Lake Dam is nearly triangular in cross section. The flat roadway is laid with loose gravel and measures approximately twelve feet across. The long, sloping sides of the dam extend thirty-seven feet down from the edge of the roadway to the water's edge. The dam itself lies along approximately one-tenth of a mile of the lake's shoreline.

The land surrounding Cash Lake Dam is primarily wooded with a trail system for the wildlife refuge running around the perimeter of the woods, near the lake. The banks of the lake are gently sloping, providing a watering hole for the surrounding wildlife habitat. A wood frame fishing pier, dating from the late twentieth century, stands along the banks of the dam. The pier is supported by wood posts and features a wood deck, benches, and a cross-braced railing. There is also a small wood boat ramp to the north side of the spillway. The ramp, like the pier, dates to the latter part of the twentieth century. Situated in the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge, Cash Lake Dam provides a recreational area for fishing.

The dam was constructed with clay fill from another tract of land within the wildlife refuge. The western slope, which extends into the water, is virtually free of vegetation. However, low grasses are growing near the top of the slope. The eastern slope of the dam is grassy, with a wooded area beginning at the bottom of the incline.

Lying towards the southeast end of the dam is a reinforced concrete spillway that was also constructed in 1937. The spillway is a necessary element of the structure used to discharge surplus flow, without damaging the dam.<sup>1</sup> The spillway at Cash Lake is U-shaped and measures approximately six feet on each side. The concrete sides of the structure extend upwards from the water's edge. The spillway is constructed of reinforced concrete with a medium sized aggregate. Grooves have been cut into the open side of the spillway, into which wooden plank have been inserted. The wooden planks serve as a small wall over which excess water flows. The outlet of the spillway lies on the opposite side of the dam. It is a small concrete wall that has a low arch through which the water flows.

The face of the spillway has heavy erosion above the waterline. All three sides of the structure exhibit spalling and rusted reinforcement bars are in evidence at the top portions of the walls. Heavy rust

<sup>1</sup> Encarta 98 Desk Encyclopedia & 1996-97 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.



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staining and efflorescence is visible on the sides of the spillway. Portions at the top of the walls have been broken, leaving rough edges and depressions in the surface.

At the opposite end of the dam lies a reinforced concrete and wood sluiceway that was also constructed in 1937. A sluiceway is an artificial channel that is used to regulate or control the flow of excess water.<sup>2</sup> The structure consists of seven trapezoid-shaped blocks that are constructed of a medium sized concrete aggregate. The sides of each block contain two four-and-a-half inch wide grooves into which wood planks have been inserted. These wood planks connect the concrete trapezoids, forming one structure. The concrete blocks stand three feet high and are situated four feet, two inches apart. The slopes of the sluiceway measure three feet nine inches. The brick abutments are covered with parged concrete and there is a smooth transition from the abutments to the end walls of the sluiceway. Cobblestones are laid to the east side of the sluiceway, with woodlands surrounding the north, east, and south sides of the structure.

The sluiceway is beginning to show signs of decay at both the surface and the foundation. The concrete aggregate is eroding and spalling, and heavy rust stains are visible on all sides of the sluiceway. Additionally, the wood planks are beginning to exhibit evidence of decay.

<sup>2</sup> Encarta 98 Desk Encyclopedia & 1996-97 Microsoft Corporation.

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Cash Lake Dam is located just off of Laurel-Bowie Road (MD 197) in the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge in Laurel, Prince George's County. Representative of work done by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the dam was constructed in 1937 and 1938 as an essential component to the recreational fishing area established within the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge. The Cash Lake Dam is an example of a massive gravity storage dam, displaying a triangular form with long, sloping sides. This type of embankment dam, usually the cheapest to build, makes up more than eighty percent of all dams constructed. Since its construction under the direction of Leland C. Morley, the Cash Lake Dam has successfully worked to retain water for the wildlife refuge. In recent years, however, flooding has caused severe deterioration to the structure, which is proving to be inadequate.

#### TYPES OF DAMS

Dams have been used throughout history to control the flow of water. They were constructed as early as the third millennium, B.C. and played a significant role in irrigation for ancient farming societies. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, engineering began to influence dam design. Although intuition and experience continued to play an important role in the art of dam construction, by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century mathematical analysis began to constitute a critical aspect of the design process in both Europe and the Americas.<sup>3</sup>

Dams can be classified in two distinct manners. They are described by both function and building tradition. In functional terms dams can be divided into two basic categories: diversion and storage. While the main purpose of a diversion dam is to redirect the flow of water for use elsewhere, storage dams are designed to retain water for long-term use.<sup>4</sup> Constructed to impound water for the purpose of stocking the lake with fish, Cash Lake Dam has been categorized as a storage dam.

In terms of building tradition, gravity dams can be classified as either the massive or the structural. Cash Lake Dam is a massive earthen gravity dam. The principle behind massive gravity dams is to create a large structure able to withstand the pressure of contained water. By building up a sufficient quantity of materials, such as earth, rock or concrete, the stored water is unable to push the dam downstream. In essence, the force of gravity acting on the dam is what provides structural stability. Consequently, dams of this type are commonly called gravity dams.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Donald C. Jackson, Great American Bridges and Dams. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1988), p. 41.

<sup>4</sup> Jackson, p. 41.

<sup>5</sup> Jackson, p. 44.

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Primarily, the material chosen for construction influences the shape of massive gravity dams. In order to prevent collapse, earthfill dams are constructed with sloping sides that form a triangular cross section. This type of dam construction can be seen at Cash Lake. With its flat top, the massive gravity dam is not perfectly triangular in cross section. However, the massive gravity dam exhibits long, sloping sides. Earth and rockfill dams, levees, and dikes are the structures most commonly used to retain water.<sup>6</sup> Embankment dams, like the one seen at Cash Lake, are constructed of impermeable material, such as clay. Earth and rock embankments, which are usually the cheapest to build, make up more than 80 percent of all dams. Embankments are generally built across broad valleys near sites where large amounts of construction material can be quarried.<sup>7</sup> Cash Lake is just one of the many examples of this dam type.

#### CASH LAKE DAM

The dam at Cash Lake was constructed in the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge at a key point in the history of the Department of Agriculture and, in particular, the U.S. Biological Survey, which was the forerunner of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1934, the Biological Survey began a large-scale expansion and development program. The need for a research area near the nation's capital where specialized wildlife investigations could be carried on under the guidance or leadership of our country's foremost scientists was recognized by J. N. Darling, Chief of the Biological Survey.<sup>8</sup> Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling (1876-1962) was brought to Washington, D.C. in 1934 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to head the Biological Survey. In this role, Darling secured \$17 million for wildlife habitat restoration.<sup>9</sup>

Following Darling's suggestions, the Patuxent Research Refuge was established on December 16, 1936 by Executive Order No. 7514. The refuge contains 2,679.15 acres of land. The land was purchased by the Resettlement Administration, part of the Department of Agriculture. There are two large tracts of land that are enclosed with fencing and a smaller unfenced tract. The majority of the land was comprised of open farmland and upland woods, while the remainder ranged from wet lowland to swamp.<sup>10</sup> Cash Lake was developed as the first wetland area within the wildlife refuge.<sup>11</sup> The lake and dam sit on Tract 96A, which

<sup>6</sup> Encarta 98 Desk Encyclopedia & 1996-97 Microsoft Corporation.

<sup>7</sup> Patrick McCully, Silenced Rivers: The Ecology and Politics of Large Dams. (London: Zed Books, 1996), p. 2.

<sup>8</sup> Leland C. Morley, A Report on the History and Development of the Patuxent Research Refuge, (circa 1948), p. 2.

<sup>9</sup> "Who is 'Ding' Darling," The "Ding" Darling Wildlife Society web page, ([http://dingdarlingsociety.org/html/who\\_is\\_ding\\_darling\\_.html](http://dingdarlingsociety.org/html/who_is_ding_darling_.html)), p. 2.

<sup>10</sup> A Report on the History and Development of the Patuxent Research Refuge, p. 8-9.

<sup>11</sup> Matthew C. Perry, In My Opinion: The Evolution of Patuxent, (circa 1993), p. 4.

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contains 422.9 acres of land purchased in 1936 from John Philip Hoffman for \$4,652.56. Following the purchase of the property, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Patuxent Wildlife Refuge.

Founded during the Depression, the Patuxent Wildlife Refuge received assistance from the Works Progress Administration, Public Works Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, National Youth Administration, and the Selective Service System. These federal agencies provided labor, material and equipment for the physical development of the wildlife refuge. The Civilian Conservation Corps, also known as the CCC, was particularly instrumental in the construction of Cash Lake Dam.

The Civilian Conservation Corps, previously known as the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Program, was signed into law by President Roosevelt in March 1933. The national program put unemployed men to work in federally owned forests. ECW camps were operational by April 1933. On June 28, 1937, Congress passed legislation establishing what would now be called the Civilian Conservation Corps.<sup>12</sup> The CCC camps were well organized and they produced good quality work on the refuge. High morale and efficient leadership is credited with the performance of the camps. Harry E. Hughes, the superintendent of Camp A-3, directed the construction at Cash Lake. The camps were located north of the USDA Research Center, approximately four-and-a-half miles from Cash Lake. While Cash Lake Dam was the only dam within the refuge center to be constructed by the CCC, they were also responsible for building several small ponds in the Patuxent Wildlife Refuge.

An extensive marsh area along Cash Creek was suitable for water impoundment and plans were made in 1936 for the CCC to clear the lake site and build the dam. Warren H. Hall, who worked with the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, developed plans and engineering details for the dam. Funds for construction materials were allocated for fiscal year 1937 from appropriations.

In fiscal year 1937, the CCC spent \$13,113.83 on the construction of Cash Lake Dam. This accounted for 46% of the expenditures in the Patuxent Wildlife Refuge for that year. Materials for the dam cost \$4,690.47 and construction equipment totaled \$7,756.79. Miscellaneous materials were listed at \$666.57. In the following year, an additional \$1,702.05 was spent on construction costs for the dam.<sup>13</sup>

During the winter of 1936 and the summer of 1937, the heavily wooded lake site was cleared by Camp A-3 and preliminary construction on Cash Lake Dam began in June 1937. A power shovel with clamshell attachments

<sup>12</sup> Robinson & Associates, Inc., Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland: Historic Context and Recommendations, June 1998, p. 45.

<sup>13</sup> Morley, p. 18-19.

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was moved to the site, which was overlaid with ten-foot deep soft mud. Removal of this muck was called for to provide a solid footing for the base of the fill. The power shovel was placed on heavy mats and logs to help it move across the swamp. Unfortunately, an inexperienced clamshell operator was hired and several construction problems followed. Two hundred feet from shore, the machine was pulled off the mats, resulting in twenty-five tons of machinery being buried in six feet of mud. After a week spent extracting the machine, the operator once again buried it in the muck, less than two hours after returning to work. After this catastrophe, a new and more experienced clamshell operator was hired.<sup>14</sup>

Other problems continued to slow construction on Cash Lake. Members of the Beltsville CCC camps who began the work on Cash Lake Dam were transferred to other locations and the work was delayed for several months as they awaited replacements. Additionally, the power shovel was transferred to another project, delaying construction on the dam for the summer. The equipment was returned in the fall and work was renewed. Clay fill from the unfenced unit of land in the refuge was used for construction. The spillway and sluiceway were built in the winter of 1937 and the dam was completed by the spring of 1938.<sup>15</sup> While smaller in size, the spillway at Cash Lake is very similar in appearance to the one at Burba Lake on Fort George G. Meade, a U.S. Army post which is just north of the Patuxent National Wildlife Research Refuge.

Dr. Leland C. Morley, the Superintendent of the Refuge during the embryonic years of 1938-1948, oversaw the completion of the Cash Lake Dam.<sup>16</sup> In July 1938, the gates to the park were closed and the lake was filled several months later. In efforts to lessen the acid conditions of the water, the lake was drained and refilled on three different occasions in 1938 and 1939. The grading, seeding, sodding, and the rock riprap on the face of the dam, the spillway, and the sluiceway were finished early in the fiscal year 1939 as WPA projects.<sup>17</sup> In 1940, Cash Lake was stocked with large mouth bass, blue gills, and crappie.

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<sup>14</sup> Morley, p. 35-36.

<sup>15</sup> Morley, p. 36-37.

<sup>16</sup> Perry, p.4.

<sup>17</sup> Morley, p. 37.

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name of property  
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**HISTORIC CONTEXT:**

**Geographic Organization:**  
Western Shore

**Chronological/Development Period (s):**  
Modern Period (1930 - present)

**Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):**  
Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and  
Community Planning

**RESOURCE TYPE(S)**

**Category:** Structure

**Historic Environment:** Rural

**Historic Function (s):** INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/  
waterworks (dam)

**Known Design Source:** Warren H. Hall, Bureau of  
Agricultural Engineering  
Harry E. Hughes, Civilian  
Conservation Corps

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**Chain of Title:**

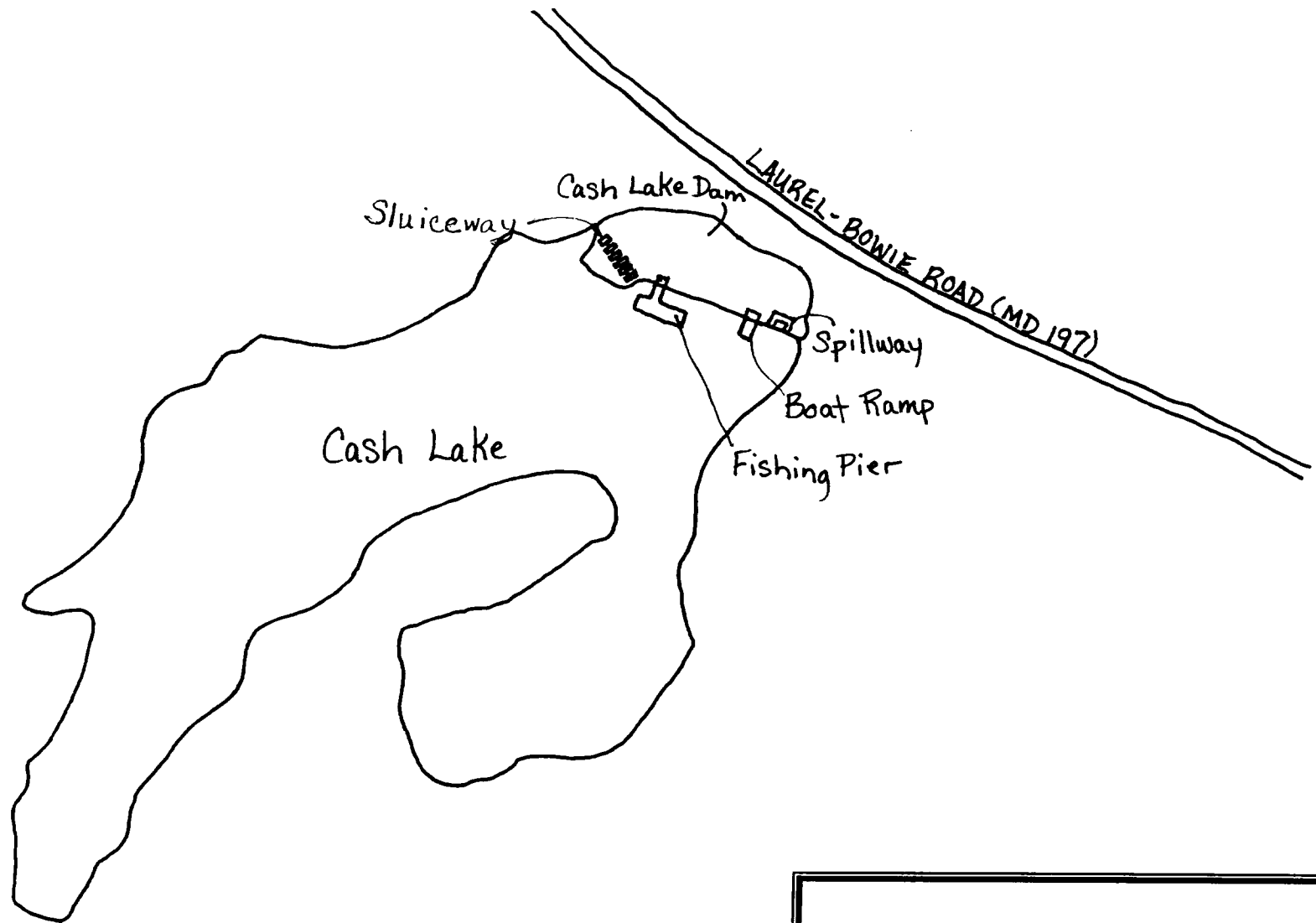
January 31, 1840: N.C. Stephen, surviving trustee, to Henry Mitchell  
Prince George's County Land Records  
Liber AB 12, Folio 492

September 10, 1877: Clifton Mitchell to Mary E. Haines  
Prince George's County Land Records  
Liber HB 12, Folio 580

October 7, 1897: S. Clapham Smith to Matilda Price West  
Prince George's County Land Records  
Liber JBW 39, Folio 763

July 26, 1905: Matilda Price West, widow, to John Philip Hoffman  
Prince George's County Land Records  
Liber 25, Folio 85

November 16, 1936: John Philip Hoffman to United States  
Prince George's County Land Records  
Liber BB 445, Folio 45

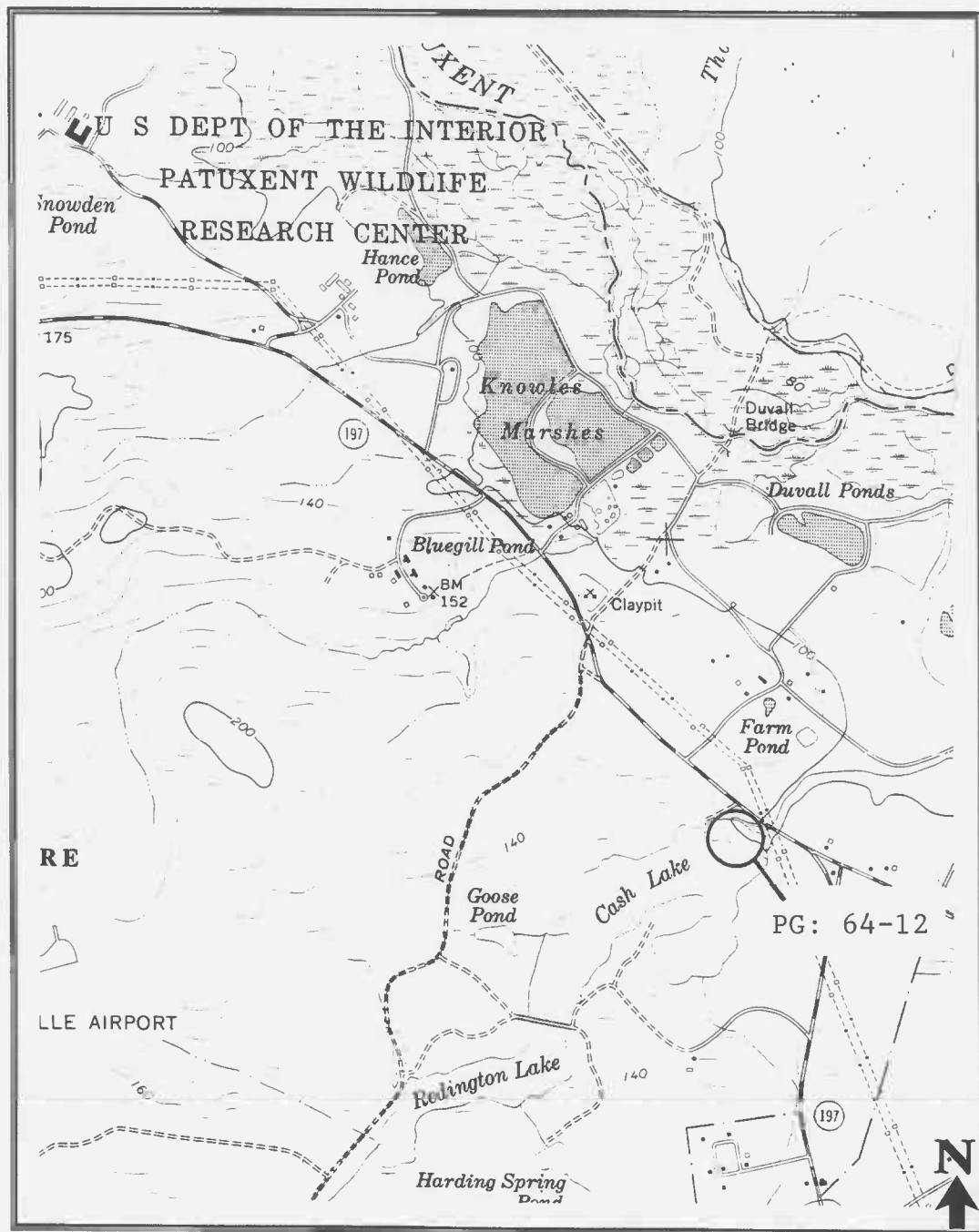


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CASH LAKE DAM  
PATUXENT NATIONAL WILDLIFE  
RESEARCH REFUGE  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD





United States Geological Survey  
Laurel Quad  
Prince George's County, Maryland





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CASH LAKE DAM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC,

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US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CASH LAKE DAM, LOOKING NORTHEAST

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CASH LAKE DAM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC,

12/98

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CASH LAKE DAM, LOOKING NORTHEAST

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CASH LAKE DAM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC.

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US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CASH LAKE DAM, PIER, & BOAT RAMP, LOOKING NORTH

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CASH LAKE DAM  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD  
EHT TRACERIES, INC.

12/98

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
CASH LAKE DAM & SPILLWAY, LOOKING NORTHEAST

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CASH LAKE DAM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC.

12/98

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CASH LAKE DAM, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

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CASH LAKE DAM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC,

12/98

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CASH LAKE DAM, LOOKING NORTHWEST

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CASH LAKE DAM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC,

12/98

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

SPILLWAY, LOOKING NORTHEAST

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PG:64-12  
CASH LAKE DAM  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD  
EHT TRACERIES, INC,  
12/98  
US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
SPILLWAY  
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CASH LAKE DAM  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD  
EHT TRACERIES, INC,  
12/98  
US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
SPILLWAY OUTLET, LOOKING SOUTHWEST  
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CASH LAKE DAM  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD  
EAT TRACERIES, INC.  
12/98

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
SLUICeway, LOOKING NORTHEAST  
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CASH LAKE DAM  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD  
EHT TRACERIES, INC  
12/98  
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
SLUICeway, LOOKING WEST  
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CASH LAKE DAM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC.

12/98

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

FISHING PIER, LOOKING SOUTH

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CASH LAKE DAM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC,

12/98

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CASH LAKE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM DAM

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CASH LAKE DAM

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES, INC,

12/98

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CASH LAKE, LOOKING NORTHWEST

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